

Terms.

Two Dollars per annum, in advance.
Two Dollars & Fifty Cents in six months.
Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Advertising: as agreed on by the publisher
of the papers in the County of Portage, Janu-
ary 1st, 1836.
For the first three insertions, one square
one dollar—each additional insertion two
cents. For one square, per annum, ten
dollars. For one fourth of a column, five
dollars. For half column, twenty dollars.
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DOCTER.

From the New York Mirror.
MARRIED LIFE.

I do dislike the married life—
Its comforts I detest;
Saturday nights and washing days,
Sundays and all the rest,
All men have their antipathies,
And mine are central here,
I'll never be a married man,
A husband—it is clear.

But then I have a loving heart,
A gentle, yielding mind,
And bear a vast affection for
The whole of womankind;
And lately I've had cause to fear
My dread doom is cast;
A pair of eyes will make of me
A married man at last!

I do dislike Miss Fanny Wright,
I think her system wrong;
Without at least a book or priest
I were hard to get along.
But then you see I would be free
And range the world around,
O, I cannot consent to be
With Hymen's fetters bound.

I never loved a business life,
As married men must do,
I never could support a wife,
A dozen children too.
Though I have heard a poet sing,
In numbers most divine,
The beauties of the "cotton trade,"
And of the "sugar line!"

But now, alas, with love I burn,
Ah, what shall I do?
I dare not seek a fond return;
For wedlock must ensue.
Oh! Cupid, 'twas a wicked deed
On me your spell to cast—
Two lovely eyes will make of me
A married man at last!

THE TWO WIVES.

"The blast howls like the scream of a
wild goose, and the feathered wild-
fowl in the shape of snow flakes," said Alonzo
to us one afternoon, as we were standing
by the corner of a street, and dreaming of
sleigh-bells and warm brown hearths.
"Ever you can reach your house," continued
he, "the storm will burst forth. Come,
then, go home with me. You have heard
of my Maria—a paragon of women—the
best of wives—Alonzo! You shall see
how she will receive her husband's friends."
Alonzo had mentioned his wife to me
before, and although there was nothing
particularly engaging in the description,
yet one that you often hear of, you feel
some curiosity to see. As we hied to
wards the mansion which my friend re-
sided, we met our mutual friend Daggett.
He, too, had a wife, and straightway,
when he had passed, did Alonzo fall to com-
miserating the fate of his friend Daggett.

"A wife he has, indeed," said Alonzo,
but no more like mine than—than—com-
parison arches with impetuosity at the
thought! Why, sir, she hath not the heart
of a woman, which is, or ought to be, all
sensibility. My friend Daggett is a fel-
low of mind—genius—but unhappily he is
united to a woman who cannot appreciate
him, and who is a complete nobody. But
here is my house. Enter and see what
woman can be!"

As Alonzo pronounced these words the
door flew open. I glanced at the stairs,
and saw that a broom had not passed
over it very lately.

The hall lamp was untrimmed, and the
brasses on the doors had not seen rotten
stone in many days. We entered the
room. A young lady sat by the window,
apparently counting her fingers, for no
other occupation seemed to engross her
attention. Her dress was good so far as
the quality of the cloth was concerned—
but there was a great lack of neatness
therein, and even the vulgar idea of soap
and water obtained as we looked upon
the isthmus which joined her head to her
shoulders. But we had not long to make
these remarks, as she arose on our en-
trance and embraced Alonzo as if she had
not seen him before in a month. I was
introduced, and Maria gave us a warm
greeting, and as the acquaintance and friend
of her incomparable Alonzo, we were
abundantly welcome.

Having stumbled over a broom and hand-
box, which lay in elegant negligence on
the middle of the floor, we found the way
to a chair, thickly covered with dust. It
was rather late in the afternoon, and we
were glad to hear Alonzo tell her to place
the dinner on the table. She replied
"certainly, my Alonzo, nothing gives me
greater pleasure than to wait upon you;
You know it is my meat and my drink to
obey your wishes."

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RAVENNA, (OHIO,) THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837.

Whole No. 625.

Western Courier.

Alonzo turned to us with a smile of tri-
umph, as she went slowly from the room,
and said, "can I avoid adorning a woman
who so readily executes all my orders.
You heard what she said!"

We bowed and waited. I became ex-
tremely hungry but in the course of half
an hour, we heard the slow and heavy
steps of Maria approaching the room.
Now, thought we, we shall break our fast.
The raw air gives one a tremendous ap-
petite.

Maria entered, but instead of bearing in
her hands a smoking platter or a table,
her arms were loaded with books and pic-
tures. We now expected that Alonzo
would chide, but he again glanced at us
most triumphantly and whispered:

"See what it is to have an intellectual
wife!"

We were now compelled to examine a
dozen volumes and listen to the remarks
of the enlightened Maria. The sun had
declined very near the naked tree on the
western hill before the subject of dinner
was again mentioned—when Alonzo seem-
ed to start as if from a trance, and rather
pettishly requested that dinner might be
immediately brought in.

The harsh tone of his voice brought
tears into the eyes of Maria, who threw
her arms about his neck, and declared she
could not live if he was offended with her.
This was all very interesting, of course,
and as the officiating interview lasted so
long, it seemed to give us a better ap-
petite for dinner. After Alonzo had soothed
his beloved, and dried her tears, he
discovered that his ruffles had suffered
much from the embrace, and gently hinted
that he should like to put them off and
new equip his neck and bosom.

"How unfortunately!" cried she, "they
have not yet come from the washer-
woman's."

"But, Maria, my dear, you can send
for them."

"They are just gone," answered she,
pulling up the heel of her shoe to hide a
hole in the stocking.

"Why Maria! how many times have
I requested you to have a change of linen
always on hand!"

"I know it," said she, plaintively,
"alas! I am always making those un-
happy whom I love!"

"Don't weep, dear Maria," began
Alonzo.

Well, said we, looking at our watch,
and moving towards the door—"we have
an appointment, and—"

Surely, cried Alonzo, not before din-
ner—hurry, Maria, and have it on the
table.

Maria was gone a quarter of an hour,
when she came in with a platter of meat,
which she carried so daintily, just touch-
ing it with the tip of her fingers, that it
sipped from her grasp—the dish was
broken to fragments, and the meat rolled
upon the carpet. Alonzo struck forth in a
violent passion, and accidentally set foot
upon the grease when he came tumbling
to the floor. His wife screamed and clung
to his neck, demanding if he was hurt, and
we forthwith took our departure.

Hungry, cold, and weary, we passed
swiftly along the street. Evening had set
in and we saw a bright cheerful light
shining through the blinds of a neat dwell-
ing on the opposite side of the street.—
Daggett's voice was the next moment
heard.

He stood on his steps and invited
us to walk in. We did so. His wife re-
ceived us without much ceremony, for she
was busied about her household affairs.—
She asked us if we had supper, and when
we told her that we had not yet dined, she
moved out of the room as noiseless as a
spirit and as quick as lightning. We
scarcely had time to mark her neatly for-
med ankle and pretty foot, before a snowy
cloth was spread upon the table. Five
minutes sufficed to cover it with viands
of a most delicious flavor, and cooked in
a style seldom surpassed. When her
husband spoke she was all attention, and
before he had finished, the thing wanted
was produced—the half expressed com-
mand was executed. It is true she did
not tell him she loved him like a god—
but administered to his comforts, and an-
ticipated his wishes, with a celerity and
propriety that novels seldom describe.—
We left the house comfortable in mind
and body, and resolved when we took a
wife, to choose one who loved us with
her hands and feet as well as her heart.—
Boston Galaxy.

The Countryman and his Saddle of Ven-
ison.—The Exeter Newstealer relates the
following anecdote:—A countryman in from
the northern part of the state, once called
upon Gov. Wentworth, at Portsmouth,
and begged his acceptance of a saddle of
venison. The governor loved venison,
and smiled most graciously up on Jonathan
as he accepted the present, and thanked
him for so acceptable a mark of his re-
spect. But the man hemmed, and scratched
his head, and was in no hurry to de-
part. The errand was but half done.—
His Excellency inquired of him, if he
could in any way be of service to him,
when Jonathan informed him that there
was no Ensign in the militia company
at—, and he would be dreadfully obli-

ged to his Governorship for a commission.
The Governor would be very happy to
oblige him, if he had the proper recom-
mendations, and asked if the company had
elected him for their Ensign, or sent any
evidence of a wish for his appointment.
"Why no, may it please your Excellen-
cy's Honor," said Jonathan, "there are
only two other men in the town but my-
self, and one of them is the Captain, and
the other the Lieutenant, and they exer-
cise me and manoeuvre me so much that
I am really afraid, if I'm not made an
Ensign pretty soon, they'll drill me to
death."

FALLING GREATNESS EXPECTED

The London Morning Herald of a late
date says:—

"Almost all the members of the Bona-
parte family, says the *Press*, are prepar-
ing to leave Europe, and remove to the
United States of America, in consequence
of the advice of certain sovereigns who
have constantly given them marks of their
good will, and of the greater part of their
old friends in France. They have them-
selves felt that their remaining in coun-
tries where a degree of political agitation
is constantly about, will expose them to
inconveniences and suspicion, however
prudent they may be, and late events
have convinced them that their tranqui-
lity depends upon their withdrawing. Orders
have been given for the sale of all the im-
mense estates they own in Italy, and in a
few months there will not be left in Eu-
rope any one of the family of Bonaparte,
except two females, whose state of health
disables them from venturing the fatigues
of the voyage to America."

From the Manhattan Advertiser.

THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

There is something so remarkably po-
pular in the *modus operandi* of federal
warfare, that we have repeatedly wonder-
ed at the credulity and countenance,
(even meagre and impotent as it
is) which has been heretofore awarded to
the political demagogues of incongruous
opposition. The most striking point of
federal policy to which we allude, is their
inveterate proneness to slander and de-
traction. No matter how elevated the
character of their intended victim;
the higher the better, (in their estimation),
and indeed on this point, we may not dis-
agree. We have more than one favor to
thank them for—for they have certainly
aided in more than one instance in ab-
solving good men into power, at periods
earlier than they could possibly have other-
wise reached it. We admire their pen-
chant, inasmuch as it ministers in the
main, to democratic triumph. We are
drawn into these remarks by a cursory
review of some proceedings of the late
Ohio legislature, of which we have not
yet had time to make deliberate notice.
It will be remembered that the result
of the late election left rather a blue streak
in the horizon of Ohio whiggery, and that
the preponderance of the democratic par-
ty in the legislature, was an event cal-
culated to draw out the most desperate
struggle and stratagem of the opposition.

It will also be recollected, that as long
ago as the early part of last year, John
A. Bryan, Esq., (present Auditor of State)
was frequently and confidently spoken of
as a candidate for Governor. In conse-
quence, however, with that amiable emu-
lation and spirit of mutual concession
which has always formed the true demo-
cratic cement, his claims were waived—
not "indefinitely postponed," as some
would have it—but waived by concession
of friends.

That Mr. Bryan, under these circum-
stances, should become a target for the
shafts of the opposition, is perfectly nat-
ural. We have not a conspicuous man in
our entire party, who has not at times
been a subject of similar attempts at os-
tracism.

We diverge, however. The object of
this article is to place before our readers,
in as brief a compass as possible, the
system of party legislation adopted at the
recent session of our General Assembly.

After every measure had been resorted
to by the panic-makers for the defeat
of Mr. Allen as U. S. Senator, and all fur-
ther opposition in that quarter was found
worthless, the next point designat-
ed for the concentration of their wrath,
was the Auditor's office. Charges were
gravely made, and a committee appointed
to investigate alleged abuses in Mr. Bryan's
office. The report of that commit-
tee is somewhat of a parliamentary curi-
osity, and is met by Mr. Bryan in a dignified,
mystery and triumphant defence.

We regret, (in justice to Mr. Bryan,)
that we are unable to publish his whole
defence; but we have selected such por-
tions as will be found most essential to our
present purpose. After some prefatory
remarks, touching the report of the com-
mittee in reference to the Treasury of-
fice, the defence proceeds thus:

"The committee, in remarking upon
their first entering on the examination of
the business of this office, alluded to it in
the following terms: 'The committee
next commenced an examination of the
Auditor's office, beginning with the books

containing an account of the General
Revenue, for the fiscal year ending Nov.
15, 1836, comparing the journal with
the ledger and till book, as well as each
entry with its corresponding voucher, and
found all to agree, except in one in-
stance, viz: G. W. Manypenny, superin-
tendent of the National Road."

"The exception above made, in refer-
ence to the account of Col. Manypenny,
Junior, Resident Engineer of the National
Road, is correct as to the matter there-
in specified, which was an accidental
over-charge in his quarterly return for
the month of September, October and
November; but with all due respect and
deference, I may be allowed to state, that
this officer makes up his own accounts in
his own way, and upon his own respon-
sibility, being accountable for all abuses
to the proper tribunal possessing the power
to control his conduct; and although I
am in the habit, as with other officers,
of looking over his accounts as they are fur-
nished, and of noting errors when they oc-
cur, yet I know of no power I possess of
coercing him into a compliance, should he
omit his duty in this particular."

He then incidentally adverts to an as-
sertion of the committee relative to the
interest accruing from the Western Re-
serve School Fund, of which he says, of-
ficially and emphatically, "the fact is di-
rectly the reverse"—and sustains the po-
sition by reference to the books of the de-
partment. In reference to the charge of
irregularity in keeping the books, he re-
marks:

"The footings of that receipts and dis-
bursements of the government in pe-
cuniary matters, by the committee are mere
temporary memorandums of the book-
keeper, to see the amount charged and
credited up to certain periods, before the
business are struck and designed, as they
indicate, for no permanent use; but as a
matter of reference; so that no conclusion
drawn from this mode of casting accounts
before they are closed, can be drawn from
it. It is a practice prevailing in all well
regulated public or private accountant
offices, to make such memorandums in their
books, and when the balances are properly
struck they can easily be extracted by an
application of India rubber, which is the
usual mode of proceeding in such cases.
While on the subject of books and book-
keeping, I trust I may be allowed to
claim for my clerks, without subjecting
myself to the charge of egotism, an un-
common share of neatness and regular-
ity in the different departments assigned
them, and that such order and propriety
prevails with them as to justify the re-
mark from me, that no set of books can
be produced, in any branch or depart-
ment, in which better penmanship, or a
greater degree of order and good arrange-
ment prevails, than is to be found in the
books and records of this office. This
sentiment is felt to be due to a set of faith-
ful clerks, whose reputation for industry
and attention to business, I cannot per-
mit to pass unnoticed in this communica-
tion; and for the evidence of the truth of
what I am stating, I freely invite a per-
sonal inspection from every member of
the General Assembly who may interest
himself so much as to pay us a visit. I
am in disposed to allow the defects in the
system, which now regulate our public
finances, should originate proper causes
of complaint against the mode of trans-
acting the public business through this
office. That the system is defective, and
that essential changes may be made, sim-
plifying the business and making it more
easy for the Auditor, and acceptable to
the public is admitted to be true. But no
successful plan can be matured, that will
produce the desired result, short of many
months intense labor, nor until a new code
of laws shall be devised and enacted with
a special reference to the proposed
change. No system so complicated as
ours, can be remodelled without much
labor and care. The great essential prin-
ciples of public credit, must be observed
and sustained, whatever the different mu-
tations or changes of the order of busi-
ness, in the accountant departments of the
government. The laws regulating the
public funds, and those especially which
were designed to provide for the gradual
extinction of the public debt, are many of
them ambiguous, and difficult of proper
comprehension."

The whole force seems to have been got
up by a Mr. Brien, a discharged clerk of
the department, who, after receiving an
extra allowance of \$50 for services render-
ed; and abusing the Auditor for not in-
creasing his regular salary, now goes forth
to legislate and complains of the Auditor
for making extra allowance! We don't
know Mr. Brien from a bundle of paradoxes
—but one thing we do know—that his present
posture before the Ohio public, is any-
thing but enviable.

After some cursory remarks upon the
testimony of Mr. Brien, and a clear dem-
onstration that the witness was at least
mistaken, Mr. Bryan proceeds thus:

"That I have been scrupulous and un-
flinching in my efforts to lessen and keep
down the public expenditures, would ill
become me to say. But as the apparent
aim of the report is to show a looseness

in this particular, and to leave the unjust
inference to be drawn from it before the
public, that I have paid money unneces-
sarily, I shall hope to be pardoned for
making reference to similar expenses an-
nually incurred in some of the adjoining
States. This comparative view will pro-
duce one important result, however lit-
tle ground it may afford us, in democratic
Ohio, to imitate the example of surround-
ing states.

"By referring to the last annual re-
port of the Comptroller of New-York, I
find the expenses of that office, for clerk
hire, for the last fiscal year, to be \$5,377-
91, and the postage on official letters for
the same year, \$1,285.09. This is sepa-
rate and distinct from the expenses of
the Surveyor General, Attorney General,
&c. &c., offices not known in Ohio.—
The clerk hire for these different depart-
ments add several thousand dollars annu-
ally, to the sum quoted.

"In Pennsylvania, by the last Auditor
General's report, now before me, a still
greater annual expense is incurred, tak-
ing the several items of clerk hire in the
accountant office, the Land office, and
Surveyor General's office together, in
each one of which, there is more than an
average of twelve hundred dollars per an-
num, paid to clerks, beyond the amount
of payments made in this office. The
amount of the three States, (the first in
the Union) for clerk hire in the proper
accountant offices, exclusive of the Treas-
ury, stands thus:

New-York, exclusive of the Surveyor General or Atty General's department.	\$5,377 91
Pennsylvania,	19,459 67
Ohio,	2,039 42

or less than one third of the annual ex-
penses of New-York, and than one fifth
of those of Pennsylvania, for similar ser-
vices; while our population is more than
a moiety of that of New-York, and about
three fourths as numerous as that of Penn-
sylvania.

"The only inference to be drawn from
this statement is, what I believe no one
acquainted with the heavy amount of busi-
ness annually transacted through the
Auditor's office, will feel it in his heart
to deny, that a most rigid and scrupulous
economy has been observed in its admin-
istration, and that no moneys have been
expended but such as necessity actually
required. The allowance made for ser-
vices performed in the subordinate de-
partments is entirely left to my discretion,
and I have to reproach myself for not
raising the salaries of the clerks to some-
thing like a fair compensation. The sal-
ary of the chief clerk is entirely too low
to afford him a decent support, and it was
proposed two years since, by many re-
spectable members of the Legislature, to
raise it from \$600 to \$700 per annum; but
the chief clerk was induced at the time,
to decline its being raised, under an im-
pression that when raised, it should of
right, be placed at \$800. Knowing these
facts, I confess I could not find it in my
heart, to require small deductions for mere
short periods of temporary absence, nor
could I, in justice to myself, to the State,
to individuals, nor for the credit of Ohio,
now assuming upon herself a rank among
the noblest of the Stars that deck the flag
of our country's freedom, bring myself to
the task of making such deductions; nor
can I believe it either equitable or just,
that it should be done. I would sooner
throw into the Treasury for every hour
of my own absence, than take from the
hard earnings of honest industry, for ser-
vices rendered by the clerks, what of
right they should enjoy. If the principle
of making deductions from salary offices,
or *per diem* allowances, is to prevail, let
the example be made general, from the
Governor down; indeed, from every one
holding official station in the government,
whether Executive, Judicial or Legisla-
tive."

Again, in remarking upon the amount
of salary paid to clerks in his depart-
ment, the Auditor says:

"In the journals of the House, for 1834-
5 from pages 549 to 975 inclusive, it is
most clearly shown that in comparison
with the accounts of my predecessor in of-
fice I have succeeded, and shall succeed,
in saving the State several thousand dol-
lars in the amount of the public expendi-
tures. Even in the article of printing
alone, such as deeds, canal blanks, &c., it
is there clearly demonstrated, by refer-
ence to the vouchers themselves, that a
large annual amount has thus been saved;
and at the period alluded to, there was
much less of this kind of business done,
particularly in deed and other blank print-
ing, than at the present day. The con-
tingent expenses of the office have neces-
sarily increased for the past few years,
but certainly not in proportion to the pub-
lic business, as the annual appropriation for
the use of this office will abundantly prove.
But I do not make reference to these par-
ticulars to make out an imputation so un-
founded, and to justify myself before the
House, and before the public."

He also makes reference to the testimo-
ny of Col. Samuel C. Andrews, Attor-
ney General, the only witness which he
took the trouble to bring upon the stand

in defence of the general sentiment, order
and correctness of the department. By
way of conclusion, he remarks:

"In view of this subject taken as it
stands, I may have done myself injustice
in replying at such length to what could
scarcely have called for a serious thought.
But there are different degrees of sensi-
tiveness in different minds, and the rela-
tion I bear to my family, and to the world,
would scarcely permit me to allow aspers-
ions, even by indirect imputation, to rest
upon any act of my life that would be li-
able to improper inferences, or miscon-
struction."

In a public office, whose fiscal opera-
tions annually range, in the amount of its
receipts and disbursements, to between
EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND AND
A MILLION OF DOLLARS, it may not
perhaps be considered either strange
or unaccountable that occasional errors
should have been discovered; and I won-
der rather, that after two months severe
and laborious scrutiny into its concerns,
so little should have been found worthy
the notice of the committee, as is contain-
ed in their report; and I fearlessly cast
myself on the liberality and goodness of
the House, for whatever of censure or
complaint may be thought due to this De-
partment, singled out as it is from all others
in the Government, well assured as I
am that nothing can be apprehended
where upright intentions are the proper
support of official character, and that jus-
tice will ever be found a faithful arbiter
in the protection of private rights, and in
defence of public conduct."

This is followed by an affidavit signed
and sworn to by Holdamand Emery, a
clerk in the office of the Auditor, which
directly contradicts an important portion
of the testimony of Mr. Brien, relative to
ever acting in the capacity of chief clerk.

We deem that Mr. Bryan has complet-
ly vindicated himself from any reproach
whatsoever, in his official practices; and
that the whole affair originated in a desire
to cripple any popularity which he might
supposed to enjoy in the democratic par-
ty, and to indulge that spirit of bitter hos-
tility which has ever marked the progress
of ancient federalism and modern whig-
gery.

We have known Mr. Bryan for many
years, and can testify fully, not only to
his general capacity, but to his strict moral
integrity, unimpeachable integrity, and
correct business habits—and to whatever
station he may be hereafter called, we
doubt not he will be manfully sustained
by the democracy of Ohio.

From the Globe.

THE CAUSES OF DISTRESS NOT
THE CAUSES COMPLAINED OF.

The speaker's order is in the mouth of every
federal complainant in the United States.
They lay all the present throes of New
York to the fact, that the late President
directed the public funds to be sold only
for cash, as is required by the act of Con-
gress directing their sale. He did not
choose longer to avail himself of the dis-
cretion allowed the Executive by the resolu-
tion of 1816, and continue to receive
bank paper in payment. We gave from
his message the reason for his refusing
longer to employ the Executive discre-
tion, granted by the resolution, to defeat
the original and permanent law of the
land. He found that the immense de-
posits of paper with the banks was cal-
culated, if continued, to throw upon the
Treasury a great mass of unavailable
turd. It was his duty to guard against
this result; and he performed this duty
precisely as the Bank of the United
States did, when charged with the col-
lection and guardianship of the public
revenue. That institution refused to re-
ceive the State bank notes on deposit, and
Mr. Webster, as one of the commit-
tee, with Randolph and others, approved
the course of the bank in a report which
has been sanctioned by the acquiescence
of every Congress since. But, besides
the recurrence to this approved policy,
and the general principle of taking care
that the Government was not defrauded
of its revenue, a heretofore strong collateral
circumstance made the course of the late
President perfectly proper. The over-
balance of the State of the bank, had
become portentous of the troubles which
are now pressing upon the country. Specu-
lation had grown into an epidemic. To
take the public lands out of the hands of
the bankers and brokers, and to gambled
for at their boards, where paper was al-
lowed to represent the public domain,
was to withdraw one of the stakes in the
novel and extravagant game. To check
the banks in their career of lending for
this purpose, and to prevent them from gain-
ing on their loans, was, in effect, to restore both
the banks and the merchants, and the
merchants, and the capital they wielded,
to the ordinary channels of business; and
this was certainly advantageous to our
great commercial cities. Just in propor-
tion as the banks in the West, and western
dealers, were saved from over trading in
the public lands, is their ability to meet
the just demands of the East upon their
resources increased; and the whole ten-
dency of the specie order has been to
produce this good to counterbalancing
merchants. And yet they complain of
the specie order as the cause of all their
calamities, and never look to the great
and obvious cause which spreads dismay
over London as well as New York, viz:
over-trading on the part of individuals—
over-issues on the part of the banks!

But there are special causes which
operate in New York, on which the
merchants wisely shut their eyes for the
sake of their politics. While they de-